

Tuesday, 15 December 1959

Approved For Release 2001/03/02 : CIA-RDP70-00058R000100210013-3

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DEPT., 14 DEC 59

*Remarks*  
Address by

ALLEN WELSH DULLES  
Director of Central Intelligence  
on receiving the

SALVATION ARMY "MAN OF THE YEAR" AWARD  
at the Annual Luncheon Meeting of the Salvation Army  
Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City  
Tuesday, 15 December 1959

I am deeply appreciative of the honor you have accorded

me.

You in the Salvation Army represent to me the epitome of  
service to others. That you have felt that any service I have  
rendered merits your recognition is a source of profound satisfac-  
tion.

For nearly a century, in the four corners of the earth, the  
Salvation Army has sought out the areas of greatest need. In over  
80 countries of the world, where over 120 different languages are  
spoken, the officers and workers of the Salvation Army have been  
bringing comfort and hope and spiritual aid to the needy.

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I am somewhat of a traveller myself. Since my first trip  
*fresh out of college,*  
around the world in 1914, I have visited most of the countries of  
the world. There I have seen at first hand the men and women  
of your devoted Army, of varying nationalities, engaged in your  
healing and spiritual work, giving unquestioned obedience to the  
strict yet humane rules of your Army in order to bring to the  
neediest the maximum of aid, effectively and economically.

There never has been a time in history when your work and  
your type of discipline has been more needed.

Today the world is sorely divided. In the Free World, the  
strength of many countries is pooled in various alliances to stop the  
aggression of international communism. There are other countries,  
also free but uncommitted, who are hoping to maintain their  
independence without being a part of any alliance. Then there is the  
USSR and Communist China, with their ambitions to extend their  
systems of regimentation throughout the world.

In the field of military affairs, the issues are quite clearly drawn. Here we are approaching the time when there is likely to be an uneasy balance of nuclear weapons, ballistic missiles, and conventional forces in each of the two great power <sup>areas</sup> blocs.

If we are steadfast in maintaining our nuclear deterrent and our military strength, the contest between the two competing systems - the free and the communist, may shift in the near future to the field of political and economic action. The struggle will be most acute in the uncommitted nations of Asia, and Africa, and even in certain parts of this hemisphere. It will continue to be carried on in the uneasy satellites of Eastern Europe. Though still within the communist bloc, their hope for freedom is vibrant, as evidenced by Hungary which sacrificed so much to try to achieve <sup>in the fight</sup> to regain its liberty.

Thus in great areas of the world the issues will be fought out,  
primarily  
not in the military field, but in the realm of ideas and in the field  
of economics. It will be the battle for the minds and souls of men  
and a struggle of two competing systems of economic growth and  
development.

In the ideological struggle there will be a choice between the  
appeal of the rigid disciplinary formulas of international communism  
and the moral and spiritual appeal of the world of freedom with its  
emphasis on the dignity of man, based on our religious faiths.

In the economic field it will be a competition between a free  
system which considers economic growth <sup>as</sup> a means to a broader  
life for the individual as opposed to the communist system which  
holds that economic power is chiefly an asset for the state to use  
as it sees fit to advance its national power aims.

The communists are ready to pay a high price to gain the advantage over us in the uncommitted world.

What tactics will they employ?

It is one of the most important duties of the Central Intelligence Agency to study and forecast the moves of International Communism on this chessboard of international power politics. We try to analyze their tactics, to unmask them as we find them, and to alert those who have the responsibility for our own policy so that counter measures can be taken.

If I had not felt that International Communism presented a grave menace to our way of life, I would still be here with you in New York practicing the law. For when I went to Washington and into government service for the second time some nine years ago, it was mainly in the hope that, in the particular job I was then assuming,

I could render some service in helping to build up the body of hard facts, the basic evidence, about International Communism and its intentions. I have been doing this in the conviction that knowledge of these facts by the people of this country as well as by our policy makers was essential both to the forming of wise policy and to popular support for that policy.

In this work the Executive and the Congress have given full support to the new Agency I represent. That you of the Salvation Army have honored me with your Award, I take as evidence that you, too, share the same concern.

A few weeks ago, before the President left on his momentous voyage to help acquaint peoples of distant countries of American aims for peace with justice, he laid the cornerstone for the new building that is being constructed to house our agency.

At that ceremony I stated that the inscription which I proposed to put on the building was to be the words from the Gospel according to St. John: "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

The basic truths about communism which we must ourselves understand and bring to the peoples of other countries to understand are such as these:

(1) That Communism can do to any free nation what it has done to Hungary, to Czechoslovakia, and to the peoples on the mainland of China where the system of communes, discredited though it now is, has reduced hundreds of millions of people to slavery.

(2) That the materialism which Communism brings with it, while it can build an effective military machine as it has done in the Soviet Union, cannot and will not build up the spiritual values of a people.

(3) That the military and economic aid given by the  
*to others*

Communist Bloc countries is often a wedge to bring in its

totalitarian communist principles; and finally

(4) That the strong confidence of the Kremlin leaders  
that international communism is the wave of the future -- that it  
will bury us -- as preached by Mr. Khrushchev, can only be  
realized if we ignore the threat or fail in our preparedness to  
meet it.

What are the instruments that Communists use to accomplish  
their aims? There is the military threat supported by nuclear  
power and ballistic missiles which is potent even though in a  
particular case it is not actually used.,

There is the subversive threat through the use of their  
communist parties and communist front organizations and the other  
paraphernalia of their Soviet Apparatus.

There are the promises of quick industrial advancement. At first glance such promises seem alluring -- but the cost is heavy.

In a few days a new decade of the 20th century will open.

The past ten years, borrowing a few from the end of the decade forties, covered period marked of the 40's -- was the immediate postwar decade. It was featured by the attempt of international communism to take over the free world by force or the threat of its use, with the Kremlin resorting to force by proxy where they hesitated to intervene directly.

There was first the threat of war in the Iranian province of Azerbaijan; then guerrilla war against Greece and threats against Turkey. Then came the Berlin Blockade; the Communist takeover of the Mainland of China; the Indo-China war followed by the brutal suppression of the Hungarian revolt; the hostilities in the Taiwan Straits and the threat directed against the Middle East.

In this phase of Communist postwar foreign policy, the Free World largely under American leadership, was bolstered up by the Marshall Plan and NATO, by the intervention in Korea and our strong stand in the Taiwan Straits in the Middle East. The economies of allied countries of Western Europe and of the Far East, threatened by international communism, were strengthened and they gained the will to resist both political threats and military blackmail.

During the latter years of the decade of the fifties, there is clear evidence of the beginnings of change in the tactics of the Kremlin. In 1956 Khrushchev repudiated Stalin and between the lines of his denunciation of Stalinism, and espousal of "coexistence" one can see Khrushchev's disapproval of a policy which had subjected the USSR to great risks at a time when militarily it had no adequate answer to America's nuclear power.

When the 21st Communist Party Congress was held in Moscow

in February of this year, we saw more clearly the emergence of the new techniques. By that time the USSR felt itself to be in a relatively stronger military position than in the Stalin era. However, there had also developed a clearer comprehension of what nuclear war might mean in the way of mutual destruction and this became a deterrent to Stalin's type of war-like aggressiveness.

The Kremlin's tactics as we start the new decade are based upon the increasingly dynamic use of Russia's growing economic and industrial power plus the continued employment of its massive subversive apparatus. Harnessed to this is the mandate passed out to the Communist Parties of the world that they should espouse the cause of nationalism in the new and emerging states.

All this is, of course, accompanied by the Kremlin's emphasis on coexistence - at least in the messages it sends to the West. However to avoid any confusion among the Communist Party "faithful" the latter received a few days ago a clarifying directive which pointed out that: "In the ideological field there never was peaceful coexistence between Socialism and Capitalism and there never can be."

If they mean coexistence to become in any sense a reality the Soviet leaders can easily make it known by opening up the Communist world, as the Free World is open, to the leavening influences of the free exchange of ideas and of peoples; to influences such as you in the Salvation Army have brought to so many countries. In this challenging competition the Soviets have so far made some small moves at home, as for example by some relaxation of radio jamming. Unfortunately, their aggressive penetration policies abroad overshadow such steps as these.

Detailed instructions as to how their campaign was to be targeted against the special vulnerabilities of each particular foreign country were given by the Moscow Communist headquarters to the leaders of the various local Communist Parties. In the areas of so-called "colonialism" their thrust was to be directed against the Colonial and former Colonial powers and their allies. In Latin America, it is calculated to reuse resentment against the United States.

We can expect, as I have already suggested, that in the new decade the major Communist drive will be directed toward the thickly populated countries of the world in South and Southeast Asia from India to the tip of Indonesia. It will be emphasized in many parts of the Arab world of the Middle East and particularly in areas of Black Africa. We will see it continuing in the Caribbean area and to the southward in this Hemisphere.

In many of these countries you of the Salvation Army have been pioneers. You have brought understanding through the devotion of men your officers and women and women of all nationalities united under the banner of Service. You will remain an example to us all for you have sought out the tough spots, not the positions of ease and comfort.

This challenge we are facing from international communism cannot be met by a soft or a complacent America. We will have to send, not alone some of our treasure and our technology, but men and women who can put into our overseas answer to Soviet penetration the same principles you have stood for in the Salvation Army. We must give the type of aid that can best help the less fortunate peoples of the world, in their particular environments, to realize their ambitions for economic betterment, for dignity and independence.

Moral influence in the world, as you in the Salvation Army have demonstrated, can only be achieved through service and sacrifice.